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In 2005, in numerous commemorations of the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the camps, we honoured the memory of all those who were assassinated across occupied Europe and took measure of what the Shoah was: an event without precedent in the history of humankind.

2005 was also an occasion for survivors and witnesses to speak, to remind the world what we had become, when the British, American and Russian forces found us in agony in the camps, lying alongside piles of corpses which the Nazis had not had time to hide.

After all those years of silence where we were so wounded by incomprehension and incredulity (for even when we wanted to talk, who wanted – who was able – to listen ?) at last the media are broadcasting our testimonies, at last historians are giving us a seat at their conferences, at last our memories are being heard.

Nonetheless bearing witness remains deeply painful for each of us, for deep inside we know that in reality no testimony can really evoke the true horror of the camps.

Without doubt all the televised images of today, with their roll calls of suffering, sometimes leave the viewer feeling 'inured' to such images of violence. Yet the many encounters that we have had, particularly with high school and university students, leave us in no doubt that our words and these images help people better to understand the Shoah as the apex of human barbarism. When survivors speak this period of history is recalled with dignity and without exaggeration, avoiding the cult of the 'duty of memory', simply with respect for the horrors of the past.

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, faithful to its mission and committed to its responsibility of memory and transmission, goes far beyond the ephemeral images that we see fleetingly on the television, to collect testimonies, whether in publications, documentaries, or trips to sites of memory in the company of survivors.

In 2005 we strengthened that remit, going into partnership with two particular organisations, one with Manuscrit Editions, the other with the INA (National Audiovisual Institute). With Manuscrit Editions we have established a collection entitled 'Testimonies of the Shoah', which publishes accounts of those who were persecuted in France because they were Jewish. This collection will ensure that these testimonies will remain available to the public, even when all the witnesses are no longer with us. With the same aim the collection of audiovisual testimonies 'Memories of the Shoah', begun this year in partnership with INA, was set up to archive and make available a large number of testimonies, hitherto unavailable. The objective of this series of interviews is to be representative rather than exhaustive; some participants have never before testified, whilst others have not told the whole story, either because it was too painful, or because they felt that the right moment had not yet come. This programme, intended to be complementary to those testimonies that have already been published or recorded, is not intended either to replace or to duplicate existing programmes of testimony. It has come about, somewhat tardily, in response to the awareness of the necessity to preserve oral testimony of what we suffered, and to transmit that to future generations.

The mission of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah is to act as a conduit of memory, and transmission remains at the heart of our concerns and our activities. A large part of our work has particularly focused on school students, both to give them the opportunity to be able to visit the actual sites of extermination of Jews and Gypsies and to make available reference works and other means of stimulating reflection.

To that end the Foundation has financed the distribution of Claude Lanzmann's magisterial work 'Shoah' to a large number of schools in order that teachers can use it to help answer the many questions that arise when the Shoah is discussed. We have also actively participated in discussion and reflection regarding the restoration, refurbishment and upkeep of memorial sites, in order to deal both with rightful expectations of those who were interned there and to illustrate to future generations the reality of imprisonment and extermination.

Beyond this mission, we must remember that our principal duty is to aid survivors in distress, in France as well as in central and eastern Europe and Israel; the programmes of institutions to which we have given aid are evidence of our solidarity towards these elderly people. After having suffered the discrimination, persecution and deportations of the

Shoah, survivors managed to rebuild their lives. Some lived through various wars in Israel. Some were engaged in the defense of Israel from their earliest days in their new country. In Eastern Europe there were those who endured the hardship of the Communist regimes and who lived, after the fall of these regimes, in extremely difficult circumstances related to the economic difficulties faced by these countries. In the case of socio-medical institutions in France, the Foundation has agreed partially to assume the administrative duties of the Claims Conference, the international organisation that deals with reparations payments. In countries outside France we are also associated with the medico-social programmes administered by the Joint, the Jewish American charitable organisation that is widely-known amongst the Jewish community of France, who benefited from its aid after the war and after the arrival of the Jews of North Africa.

Five years after its establishment, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has fully assumed its major responsibilities: to support victims of persecution, to encourage the transmission of the history and the memory of the Shoah, not forgetting its encouragement of Jewish cultural activities, whose development was impeded after the Shoah.

We are delighted that with the support of our Foundation today certain projects are able to find financial backing more easily. We would like to see certain public and private organisations, which can be somewhat reticent when it comes to backing the kinds of projects which are supported by the Foundation, join us in bringing financial aid to institutions concerned with transmission, education or culture for all.

In 2005 we changed our statute in order to adapt our mission and develop our activity. In particular we explicitly introduced the themes of antisemitism and intercultural and interreligious dialogue in order to be able to support institutions concerned with these issues, particularly in the Jewish community. The Jews of France who make up the Jewish community are characterised by their diverse sensibilities and their diverse religious, cultural and familial identities, but all are affected when Jews become the object of intolerance or hatred – an intolerance which they oppose not only when it is focused on them, but when it is focused on any group.

If we have gone a long way up until now, there is still a long way to go. In fact, if we ignore the negationist discourse of certain militant islamists which must be vigorously opposed, the danger today all over Europe is not that we don't talk enough about the Shoah, but that the context in which it is discussed is often inappropriate, unjustified, or more seriously, is misleading or intended to warp memory. The threat is in the comparison of suffering, the relativisation of martyrdom, the competition for victimhood.

In the debate about slavery and colonisation there are legitimate demands to recognise the suffering endured and for so long unrecognised and I am particularly sensitive to this desire to reappropriate a terrible history and the demand for justice that this implies. At the same time I am saddened that this reappropriation means for some - fortunately isolated - individuals a negation of the memory of those who are survivors or orphans of the Shoah.

The understanding of the Other is at the heart of what our Foundation stands for. We will continue to welcome projects which are submitted in this spirit of openness and tolerance which are so important to us all.

Simone Veil

2005 was a 'heavy' year, in terms of the evocation of history linked to the Second World War and the Shoah. Anniversaries marked the discovery of the camps by the Allied forces and their victory, the return of the survivors and absence: the absence of those for whom we waited, and who would never come back. 2005 saw the inauguration of two museums and Centres of Memory which were much discussed in the media: the new and exceptional museum at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, and the new Shoah Memorial in Paris, with its Wall of Names where the names of 76 000 Jewish deportees from France have been etched. Leaders from around the world were united at different official commemorations. There was a huge number of publications, audiovisual creations, artistic responses, film festivals, exhibitions and academic conferences in France and elsewhere, as well as many visits by schoolchildren to sites of extermination and deportation.

In terms of the Foundation that meant that there was a proliferation of projects – academic research, new books, documentaries, school trips, etc. – which are described in detail later on in this report. All demonstrate the interest of a large number of organisations, institutions, media and individuals who wish to learn, understand, know, transmit or explain the Shoah.

How have we dealt with this increase? We have managed to adapt thanks to taking on new members of the administration and the diversification of our experts. This anniversary year confirmed our ability to bring about the achievement of projects of quality in the independent spirit that is a hallmark of the Foundation. We recognise that it is rarely easy to accept the judgement of others about a project to which one has devoted one's energy, particularly when that project has been undertaken by a big institution or carried out by a highly professional team. Even so, all our applicants now know that our opinions, given by recognised experts in the field, are a guarantee of pertinence and quality.

I must emphasise that the freedom to critique that characterises our project evaluations is always accompanied by a willingness to enrich and to accompany a project to its successful completion, as long as the project promises to have a real impact and conforms to our mission statement. The new deputy director in charge of the Foundation's projects and their development, who joined us in 2005, keeps a benevolent, fair and rigorous eye on things, with the help of the whole permanent team that runs the Foundation, and of course the committees, the experts, our Office and our Board of Directors. All opinions, positive and negative, are talked through in detail and, as with every big foundation, we make sure that no member of a committee or of the Board of Directors representing an outside institution asking for funding from the Foundation participates in any decision which concerns it.

I would like to touch on some fundamental questions which have recently inspired debate, particularly the question of the teaching of the Shoah. Even if this teaching takes place as it should in the majority of middle and high schools and if, at the time of the commemorations of the sixtieth anniversary of the liberation of the camps, we can vouch for an increase in the understanding of what is signified by the images and the words of survivors and witnesses, difficulties remain in certain schools. These difficulties are encountered essentially, it must be clearly stated, in particular schools that have been clearly identified – and not by any means all – in specific areas and banlieues where certain students have flatly refused to study this period of history. I must point out that it is in these same middle and high schools that teachers have encountered resistance to the teaching of biology, evolution, the history of the Christian church, the history of Islam and even that of the United States... and that is without even talking about Zionism or Israel.

These problems have been exploited for political ends by those who seek to use these difficult situations and to oppose different painful episodes of history by transforming them into a conflict of memory. Instead of looking at these specific historical situations, with their inevitable discourses of discrimination and suffering, there has been a sort of bidding war for human suffering: faced with a generation of bewildered youth, it is not difficult to mix everything up: slavery, colonisation, victimhood. Nasty exchanges on internet sites are very revealing of this wilful mixing up and ignorance. These young people have a difficult relationship with French and European history, at the heart of which is the history of the Shoah. In their alienation they believe that this history has nothing to do with them. They have the feeling about the Shoah that it is ancient history, and that their current situation or more recent history is being ignored. This encourages revolt and rancour and a sense of injustice which is layered onto the stereotype of the successful Jew and the unacceptable stereotype of Israelis as 'yesterday's victims, today's murderers'. There is no need here to go into the unavoidable links that are often made between antisemitism and anti-Zionism.

It should not be assumed that it is no longer possible to teach the Shoah in public schools in France. The great majority of teachers, armed with solid historical facts, persist and succeed. First touched upon in the final year of primary school, the history of the Shoah is part of the syllabus from 3ème to the last year of school. In 2003, for example, the history commentary for the examination in the Baccalauréat was based on a text by Primo Levi, and this was chosen by 95 % of students. In 2005 the largest number of students ever took part in the national examination on the deportation, which this year was on the discovery of the camps. Finally, a recent investigation undertaken by a magazine for young people, 'Les Clés de l'actualité', in January 2005, demonstrated that the great majority of students know at least something about this page of history.

Is it necessary, because of certain challenges, to change or at least lighten, the teaching of this period? I think not. If it is essential to reflect on questions of 'memory', whilst never forgetting other 'memories', it is first and foremost vital to teach the facts about a period of history that took place in a precise historical context whose phases must be understood: the establishment of the Nazi regime, international alliances and the political, ideological, military and economic contexts. It is vital to teach the processes which led to the Shoah as well as to accompany this teaching with a reflection which gets right to the heart of ethical and political questions. The many journeys to Auschwitz that we have supported, either directly or through the Shoah Memorial, help to fulfil this objective. The President of the Education Committee, Alice Tajchman, will return to this in her report. I can attest to the fact that for 95% of students, after well-prepared trips which have been organised by teachers who have, with their students, on their return worked on in-depth projects, there is no more confusion or conflict of memory. The students understand the specificity of the systematic extermination of the Jews. Strangely, certain students who were questioned after seeing piles of dolls and heaps of children's shoes, say simply that 'children' were murdered here, children like themselves, forgetting sometimes that the children were Jewish children... as if they discovered for themselves, without consciously expressing it, the concept of 'crimes against humanity'.

All this amply justifies our policy of supporting research, education and transmission of history, through books, audiovisual works and the restoration of sites of memory. We believe that we must continue to pursue this policy with appropriateness and justice.

In conclusion, I would just like to add briefly, as demonstrated in the pages of this report, that we are equally concerned with encouraging all projects which transmit Judaism and deepen knowledge of Jewish culture. We have also undertaken to fight against the phantasms which nourish antisemitism, and which are based on ignorance and prejudice.

To that end we are working, in close cooperation with the teaching community, to offer to teachers in both private and public schools training cycles on Judaism, its basic tenets, its philosophy, history, culture and languages. Many universities are signing up to this programme in 2006. To complement this work we have worked through the whole of 2005 with France 5 to set up an internet site on Judaism which will be online in summer 2006. In 2007 we are publishing an anthology, in partnership with Editions Nathan, on the principal texts of Judaism, which present different facets, aspects unique to Judaism as well as those which are common to ancient and modern western philosophy which was inspired by Jewish thought and which has, in turn, inspired Jewish thinkers. These three projects will we hope show that Judaism and Jews, whose history has been marked through the ages by different kinds of prejudice which culminated in the horrors of the Shoah, was and remains a philosophical inspiration, an intellectual treasury, a system of thought that is filled with generosity and joy.

The Foundation remains clear-sighted and vigilant in the face of the risks and dangers our society faces today. We hope that our modest contribution helps to respond to and resolve some of these issues, by carrying out our mission to the best of our ability to support the development of understanding, knowledge, memory, solidarity and openness to others, and by backing other organisations who share these values and these objectives, both in France and in the rest of the world.

Anne-Marie Revcolevschi



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# Overview 2005

- 1 - Inauguration of the Wall of Names at the Shoah Memorial - 23 January 2005 - Reopening of the Shoah Memorial, after renovation and extension, transforming the Memorial into a public space and a museum, and inauguration of the Wall of Names, where the names of 76 000 Jews deported from France are etched.
- 2 - Commemoration of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz - 27 January 2005 - At Auschwitz, Simone Veil speaks in the name of all Jewish deportees. The ceremony is broadcast all over the world.
- 3 - Inauguration of the Judenrampe - 27 January 2005 - The Judenrampe, the arrival point for Jews at Auschwitz until April 1944, was restored thanks to the work of Serge Klarsfeld and the financial support of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah.
- 4 - Inauguration of the new museum at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem - March 2005 - The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah financed the Gallery of Rescue and Resistance, in homage to the Righteous Gentiles and to the rescue networks which saved many Jewish lives throughout Europe.
- 5 - The Auschwitz Album - April 2005 - The Auschwitz Album is published by the FMS and Editions Al Dante. This iconographic reference work on the deportation of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz contains over 200 photographs made available by the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem. This edition includes a critical overview.

- 6 - The March of the Living at Auschwitz - May 2005 - More than 20 000 young people from all over the world gather at Auschwitz in commemoration of Yom Hashoah in the presence of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, the Polish leader, Marek Belka, and Ferenc Gyurcsány, the Hungarian leader, and many surviving deportees.
- 7 - Opening of the Rachel network - June 2005 - This joint initiative makes available online a collective catalogue, with the aim of promoting and diffusing the Jewish cultural patrimony. Created in partnership with the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the European network of the Judaica and Hebraica libraries, Rachel brings together the collections of the library of the Alliance israélite universelle, the Maison de la culture yiddish - Bibliothèque Medem and the library of the Séminaire israélite de France.

- 8 - Survey on memorial and educational school trips - October 2005 - The Foundation invited the CSA Institute to conduct an investigation into school trips to memorial sites. This study took place in two phases, one qualitative, one quantitative, with 320 students taking part, some 64% of whom came from state schools. The overall conclusion of the study was that these trips are of great significance for both understanding and analysing the Shoah, complementing knowledge gained through the study of the period. Considering this positive conclusion the Foundation decided to maintain its support for school trips programmes.

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, created in 2000 on the recommendation of the Matteoli Commission, charged in 1995 with indexing and evaluating the spoliated belongings of Jews during the war and unjustly kept by the state apparatus and French financial institutions, is a private foundation with obligations to the public. With these restituted funds, which constitute its endowment, the Foundation's mission is to finance partly the Memorial of the Shoah, as well as projects in the domain of the Shoah and Jewish culture.

#### Executive Office

**President:** Simone Veil  
**Vice presidents:** Henri Hajdenberg, Eric de Rothschild  
**Treasurer:** David de Rothschild  
**Secretary:** Jean-François Guthmann  
 Serge Klarsfeld

#### Board of the Directors

##### Members of the Collège of representatives of public bodies

Jacques Andréani, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*  
 François Bernard, *Ministry of Justice*  
 Jean-Paul Bodin, *Ministry of Defense*  
 Marie-Caroline Bonnet-Galzy, *Ministry of Employment*  
 Norbert Engel, *Ministry of Culture and of Communication*  
 Pierre Lubek, *Ministry of the Economy, Finances and Industry*  
 Paul Masseron, *Ministry of the Interior*  
 Alice Tachjman, *Ministry of Education*

##### Members of the Collège of representatives of French Jewish Institutions

Roger Cukierman, *President of the CRIF (Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France)*  
 Jean-François Guthmann, *President of the Association Œuvre de Secours aux Enfants (OSE)*  
 Henri Hajdenberg, *Former President of the CRIF*  
 Jean Kahn, *President of the Consistoire Central Israélite de France (represented by Zvi Ammar, Vice-President)*  
 Serge Klarsfeld, *President of the Association of Sons and Daughters of Jewish Deportees of France*  
 Richard Prasquier, *President of the French Committee for Yad Vashem*  
 David de Rothschild, *President of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié*  
 Eric de Rothschild, *President of the Shoah Memorial*  
 Paul Schaffer, *Member of the executive of the Union of Auschwitz Deportees*  
 Ady Steg, *President of the Alliance Israélite Universelle*

##### Members of the Collège of qualified personalities

Simone Veil, *Former Minister of State, Member of the Constitutionnal Council*  
 Claude Lanzmann, *Filmmaker and Writer*  
 Samuel Pisar, *Lawyer*  
 Israël Singer, *Vice-President of the World Jewish Congress and President of the Claims Conference*  
 Saül Friedlander, *Professor*  
 Elie Wiesel, *Writer*

Project proposals are examined by different committees made up of voluntary members: History and Research, Education and Transmission, Memorial, Solidarity and Jewish Culture. The committees recommendations are submitted to the Office, then to the Board of Directors of the Foundation. The Finance Committee ensures the maintenance of the capital value of the endowment and the appropriate use of its income. To support various other initiatives set up by the Foundation, several sub-committees have also been established.

#### Committees

##### History and Research

**President:** Jacques Andréani  
**Members of the Committee:** Jean-Pierre Azéma; Dominique Barjot; Chantal Bordes-Benayoun; Simon Epstein; Michael Marrus; Christian Oppetit; Peter Schöttler; Claude Singer; Annette Wiewiorka

##### Education and Transmission

**President:** Alice Tachjman  
**Members of the Committee:** Monique Assouline; Gilles Braun, Raphaël Esrail; Michel Hagnerelle; Marie-Paule Hervieu; Philippe Joutard; David Kessler; Joël Kotek; Claude Lanzmann; Guy Mandon; Dominique Missika; Marie-Claire Ruiz

##### Memorial

**President:** Serge Klarsfeld  
**Members of the Committee:** Tal Bruttman; François Cavaignac; Gérard Gobitz; Laurent Gervereau; Olivier Lalieu; Jean-Claude Lescure; Jean Levy; Denis Peschanski; Bernard Reviriego

##### Solidarity

**President:** Richard Prasquier  
**Members of the Committee:** Jeanine Barberye; Anne-Carole Bensadon; Jean-Raphaël Hirsch; David Ben Ichou; Francis Neher; Gladys Patron-Asseraf; Serge Reingewirtz; Andres Spokoiny; Marcel Stourdze; Gabriel Vadnai

##### Jewish Culture

**President :** Ady Steg  
**Members of the Committee:** Eliette Abecassis; Alexandre Adler; Gilles Bernheim; Emeric Deutsch; Zeev Gourarier; Michel Gurfinkiel; Mireille Hadas-Lebel; Gérard Rabinovitch

##### Maor sub-committee

*(regarding training programmes for Jewish studies teachers)*

**President:** Emeric Deutsch

**Members of the sub-committee:** Benno Gross; Mireille Hadas-Lebel; Patrick Petit-Ohayon; Shmuel Wygoda; Judith Kogel

##### Finance Committee

**President:** Daniel Houré

**Members of the Committee:** Claude-Pierre Brossolette; Pierre Cortesse; André Levy-Lang; Pierre Lubek; Rémy Schwartz

#### Sub-Committees

**Collection « Testimonies of the Shoah »,** *Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah /Manuscrit Editions*

**President of the reading committee:** Serge Klarsfeld  
**Members of the reading committee:** Olivier Coquard; Gérard Gobitz; Katy Hazan; Dominique Missika; Denis Peschanski; Paul Schaffer; Philippe Weyl

**Collection of audiovisual testimonies « Memories of the Shoah »,** *Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah / INA (National Audiovisual Institute)*

**President of the specialist committee:** David Kessler  
**Members of specialist committee:** Laure Adler; Gilles Braun; Raphaël Esrail; Florence Fanelli; Jacques Fredj; Thierry Garrel; Philippe Joutard; Lucien Kalfon; Serge Klarsfeld; Liliane Klein-Lieber; Jenny Laneurie; Dominique Missika; Dominique Natanson; Richard Prasquier; Samuel Salz; Colette Weibel

#### Administration

##### Director

Anne-Marie Revcolevschi

##### Deputy director, administration and finance

Jean-Luc Landier

##### Deputy director, development and projects

Philippe Allouche

##### Programme associates

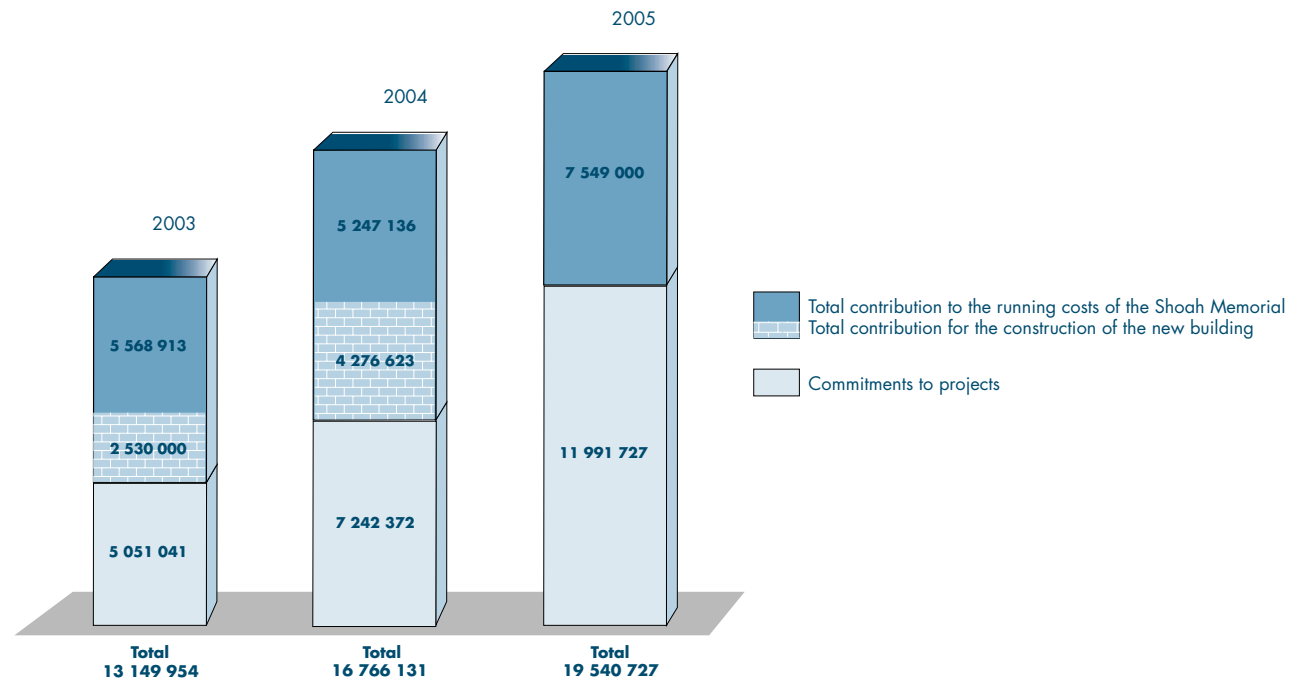
David Amar: *Solidarity and Memorial*  
 Isabelle de Castelbajac: *Jewish Culture, Education and Transmission, Maor*  
 Hannah Geissmann: *Maor*  
 Rachel Rimmer: *Communication and Press*  
 Dominique Trimbur: *History and Research*  
 Philippe Weyl: *Collection 'Testimonies of the Shoah'*

##### Assistants

Yannick Douyère: *Development and projects, Maor, School trips*  
 Audrey Rouah: *Administration*  
 Joelle Sebbah: *Accounts*  
 Régine Socquet: *History and Research, Memorial, Solidarity, Collection 'Testimonies of the Shoah'*  
 Gladys Sroussi: *Jewish Culture, Education and Transmission*  
 Marcelle Timsit: *Assistant to the Director*

2003 - 2005 KEY FIGURES

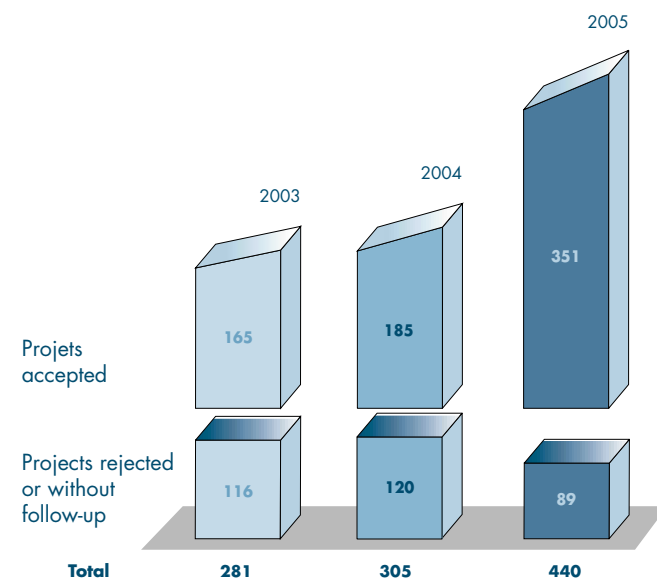
Financial breakdown



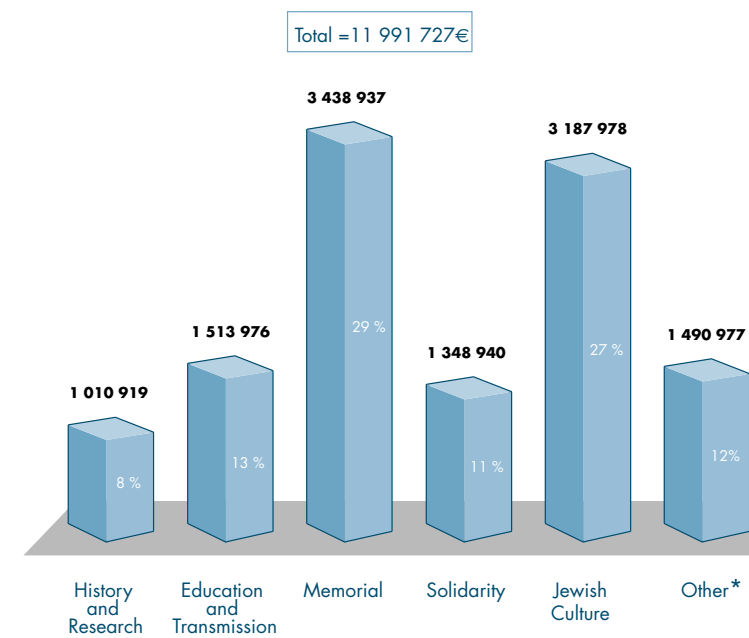
The Memorial: the Foundation finances part of the activities of the Memorial of the Shoah which are considered to be a priority. In 2003 and 2004 a significant chunk of this money was paid for the renovation works, the extension of the Memorial of the Shoah and the construction of the Wall of Names. In 2005 the Foundation contributed 80% of the budget for the running of the Memorial, an increase reflecting the development of specific activities, including the launch of a programme of educational trips to Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Other projects: the Foundation increased its responsibilities in 2005 with, in one year, a doubling of the number of projects which it backed and a corresponding increase in its financial engagements.

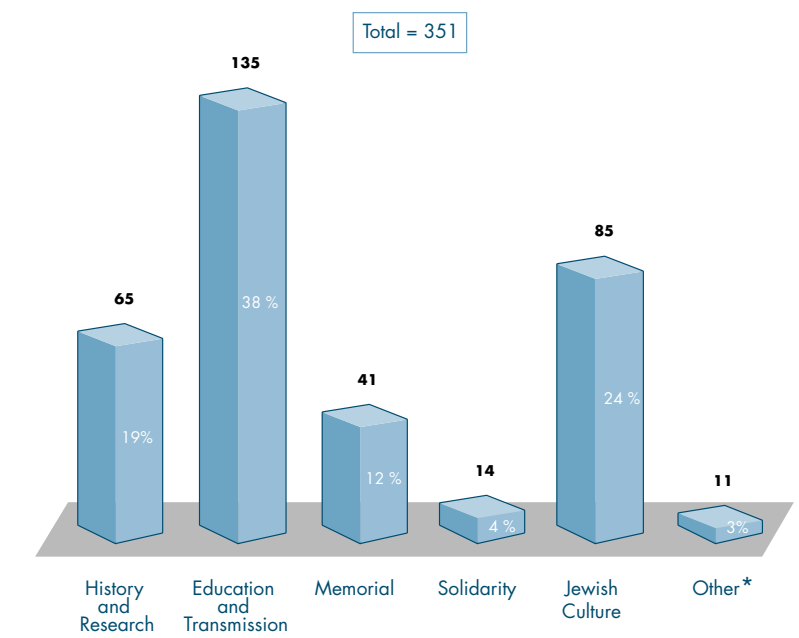
Number of projects aided by the Foundation (excluding the Shoah Memorial)



Breakdown of commitments by Committees



Breakdown of the number of accepted projects by Committees



\*Collection of audiovisual testimonies (in partnership with the INA), collection « Testimonies of the Shoah » (in partnership with Manuscrit Editions)

In the context of the significant increase in the FMS activities, the Committees saw a net increase in their activities of taking on new projects.

In the areas covered by the Committee for Education and Transmission, there is almost a tripling of the number of projects accepted, principally because of the increase of educational trips to the sites of memory of the Shoah (complementing those organised in the context of the 'Travel' programme of the Shoah Memorial, financed by the FMS).

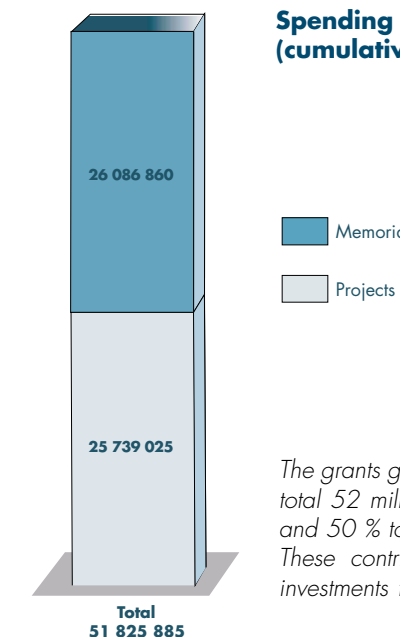
The increase both in the number of projects and in the size of its budget is most significant in the areas of Judaism and Jewish culture, with the opening up of new areas of activity in the sphere of education.

The Memorial Committee has seen a marked increase in financial engagement that is almost three-fold compared with the 2004 report, representing 29% of the overall financial contributions made by the Foundation, as a result of the fact that the FMS gave 2.5 million€ for the building of the Memorial at the camp at Les Milles, one of the most important financial contributions that the Foundation has made to date to a single project.

The History and Research Committee has also seen a substantial increase (+ 33 %) in the number of accepted projects proposed by international bodies: around 40 % of applications come from institutions from outside France.

Finally, the activities of the Solidarity Committee, which deals with long-term projects, often extending over several years, both in France and abroad, has remained stable and this year represents 11% of the financial engagement of the FMS. It should be borne in mind that social programmes for Shoah survivors taken on in 2003 or 2004 are still being supported by the FMS in 2005.

Spending of the Foundation since its creation (cumulative figures)



The grants given out by the Foundation since it was created in 2000 total 52 millions Euros; around 50% went to the Shoah Memorial, and 50 % to projects in the areas of the Shoah and Jewish Culture. These contributions are taken out of the income generated by investments from the FMS endowment.

## History and Research

In 2005 much public attention was focused on commemorations related to the liberation of the Nazi camps in 1945. Several members of the Foundation's History and Research Committee, qualified by their work as historians, took an active part in these ceremonies.

A new development for the Committee was the setting up of a network of academics from different countries. The Committee organised a two-day seminar for former recipients of grants from the FMS. This seminar enabled exchanges of experiences as well as debate around different research perspectives. Former grantholders from 10 countries participated. The Committee has faced an increase in demand for grants coming mostly from young academics making applicants for doctoral grants, post-doctoral grants or research trips. Over the years we have noticed that there have been regular repeat applications from those who have already received grants for one or two years.



Nuremberg Trials

The policy has been not to systematically turn down repeat demands, as long as we are sure that the money previously granted has been put to good use. Amongst the most common areas for which we receive grant applications are those concerning the war years in Eastern Europe, subjects which lend themselves to comparative studies. The intention of the FMS is to favour as much as possible the establishment of networks of research in this area. Another theme of grant applications has been to raise funds for the development or modernisation of archive collections. The Committee continues to focus on publications and to support the translation of foreign works into French. The Committee favours projects concerning research into the development of a systematic programme of teaching and research into the Shoah, with the possible creation of a fellowship in this area.

Jacques Andréani  
French Ambassador,  
President of the History and Research Committee

## Education and Transmission

The activities of the Committee for Education and Transmission have virtually tripled this year. We get the impression from the projects that have been put forward that a significant shift has taken place: school trips to sites of memory of the Shoah are now being systematically integrated into pedagogical practice. If they complement the teacher's work such trips not only constitute an unforgettable experience for the students, but put the students in an active and responsible position: when they come back, they feel keenly invested in the mission to transmit and share all that they have seen and experienced and understood. These are the conclusions of the survey on study trips to sites of memory that was undertaken by the CSA Institute. There was another interesting conclusion: these school trips appear to have a significant impact on those students who, prior to leaving, had expressed reticence, doubt or even hostility regarding the subject of the Jews and the Shoah, which justifies our strategy of encouraging schools which are in socially-challenged areas to complement their lessons on the Shoah with a school journey. Incidentally, we have noticed a

significant development taking place amongst teachers in terms of the transmission of this history, not only by integrating recent research discoveries, but also by developing the positive aspects, notably around the question of the rescue of Jews and the role of the Righteous Gentiles in France. The projects regarding teacher training which have been put forward to the Foundation are testimony to an increased awareness of such issues and questions.



The area of 'transmission' has also increased this year, with an increased number of films and documentaries being made in addition to exhibitions, including Charlotte Salomon's 'Life or Theatre', at the Museum Jewish Art and History and the exhibition at the Medem Centre about the little-known Second

World War episode of the survival in Shanghai of 20,000 Jewish refugees from central Europe.

Finally, the Foundation has gone into partnership with various organizations in order to reach a larger school population. A DVD about the deportation and the liberation of the concentration camps was distributed to all lycée students in Paris, in association with the Mairie de Paris. In addition, the Foundation supported the production of a special issue of the magazine *les Clés de l'actualité* looking into the state of contemporary knowledge of the Shoah. These tools, and above all the work done with the teaching community, ensure that teachers have increased means to undertake pedagogical activities which articulate both memory and vigilance.

Alice Tajchman  
Senior Lecturer  
President of the Education and Transmission Committee

## Memorial

The remit of the Memorial Committee is to show the public the reality of the Shoah. The Committee accords particular importance to the actual sites of persecution and internment of Jews, which are sites both of memory and of transmission to the next generation. The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah is thus particularly implicated in several projects of restoration and refurbishing of sites of internment in France, such as Les Milles, Gurs, Rivesaltes, le Cercil (the camps of Beaune-la-Rolande and Pithiviers) and above all Drancy, where an annexe to the Shoah Memorial is being set up. At Auschwitz-Birkenau, the Foundation is working on a project that will mean that eventually all visits to the camp will begin at the JudenRampe, the ramp where the great majority of European Jews arrived at Auschwitz until April 1944 when the Nazis built another railway which led the convoys directly into the camp. This ramp, which had been abandoned, was restored by the Foundation at the beginning of 2005.

Apart from the camps, the Foundation is continuing its support of research into memory sites related to the murder of Jews by the Einsatzgruppen, led by Father Père Desbois and his team who are collecting testimonies and undertaking research in Ukraine and in the Baltic states to locate the exact position of the mass graves. An exhibition on this work will be shown at the Shoah Memorial at the end of 2006.

Obviously accounts by Shoah survivors are an important aspect of the Committee, with publications of new testimonies and the production of documentaries and audiovisual productions which often include hitherto little-known archives, such as Patrick Rotman's



A witness from the village of Bus'k, in the region of Lvov in Ukraine, leads Père Patrick Desbois' team through the abandoned Jewish cemetery towards the mass graves.

*Survivors.* Overall the activities of the Committee have been marked this year by the numerous commemorations linked to the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the camps; these commemorations generated many projects to place commemorative plaques as well as many publications on the initiative of associations of survivors or the children of deportees. There were also specific projects like the meeting up of former members of the OSE at Buchenwald and Ecouis, and the March of the Living, which was exceptionally well-attended this year, with some 20,000 young people from all over the world coming together at Auschwitz on Yom Hashoah, including a delegation of around 2,000 young French people. Also around Yom Hashoah in 2005, under the direction of the Foundation, there were many commemorations and memorial meetings organized by the Liberal Jewish Movement in France, the Association of Sons and Daughters of Deportees of France, the CRIF, the Unified Jewish Social Fund and the Paris Consistoire.

Serge Klarsfeld  
President of the Association of Sons and Daughters  
of Jewish Deportees from France,  
President of the Memorial Committee

## Solidarity



Meir Panim restaurants in Israel

One of the most important aspects of the Foundation's mission is to procure practical aid for Shoah survivors in difficulty. These survivors are now all elderly and it is essential that we act promptly. As well as responding to the needs of individuals we provide aid through specialist medical and social institutions. Most are long-term partners of the FMS, for example the Casip-Cojasor Foundation, the OSE, and the Unified Jewish Social Fund, with whom we work on programmes that extend over several years. In 2005 we signed an agreement with the Claims Conference, which means that the Foundation will take charge of disbursing the financial aid given by the Claims Conference to social institutions of the French Jewish community. The FMS supports programmes of home-based support and of social assistants, improving the daily life of Shoah survivors, working with notably

the ADIAM in Paris and the CASIM in Marseilles. This year we have also been working with IGAS (The General Inspection of Sanitary Affairs) to improve our way of instructing projects as well as to enable us better to deal with the more complex projects which are put forward to us. The Foundation has succeeded in maintaining an important level of involvement in French institutions whilst at the same time offering aid to foreign institutions as well. These include AMCHA in Israel, which offers psychological help to survivors of the first generation and those suffering trauma in the second generation. Around one third of the projects that we support provide aid to survivors outside France, both in Israel and in Eastern Europe.

Richard Prasquier  
President of the French Yad Vashem Committee  
President of the Solidarity Committee

## Jewish Culture

How should we talk of Judaism today? In what way does Judaism offer a key to understanding today's world? What kind of Jewish culture should we be transmitting to our children? The projects which we support reflect the intense reflection which is taking place in the Jewish world and the awareness of the enormous variety of Jewish culture, from Hassidism to the rich history of the Jews of Algeria and Tunisia, from the Judeo-Spanish language to the philosophy of Levinas. Research and publication in these diverse areas serve to illustrate the rich and varied tradition of Jewish thought. A large number of our projects are intended for both Jews and non-Jews, either way requiring a synthesis of documentation and references in order to understand different facets of Judaism. Certain projects are intended as tools for transmission, such as the anthology of Judaism which we are publishing in partnership with Editions Nathan, or the special issue of *Le Monde des religions* which appeared in the autumn, entitled '20 keys to understand Judaism', which the Foundation encouraged the most renowned specialists in Judaism to contribute to. Various artistic projects which we have supported have enabled the public to discover such famous texts such as Nachmanides' Barcelona Dispute, adapted for the theatre, or the rich repository of the art of the cantor, presented in a concert of contemporary cantors organized by the Paris Consistoire, which took place at UNESCO.



The book *In Memoriam* showcases a collection of paintings by Jean-Paul Léon on the theme of the Menorah.

The issue of transmission remains at the heart of the work of the Committee for Jewish Culture, with important training programmes, particularly for teachers of Jewish culture (the Maor programme), which prepare leaders to take over for the benefit of future generations. The development of Jewish education, for which there is today an increasing demand, has also led to the setting up of new Jewish schools, and the Foundation has decided this year to enlarge the area of its involvement and to support, on a case by case basis, programmes to develop, furnish or refurbish schools. These activities are undertaken with a view to the long term.

Ady Steg  
President of the Alliance Israélite Universelle  
President of the Jewish Culture Committee

After three years of works, on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2005, the new Shoah Memorial was inaugurated by the President of the Republic, Jacques Chirac, in the presence of many public figures. The Foundation contributes a significant proportion of the Memorial's budget.



#### Visitor increase

In 12 months the Memorial has had around 200,000 visitors, of whom 180,000 are individuals and 18,000 as part of tour groups (540 groups). Amongst these visitors at least 7,000 people (including 850 researchers) have used the reading room, which represents a visitor rate multiplied by 5 when compared with the number of members of the public who used it before the inauguration of the new Memorial. As for the bookshop, there are around 950 people who go in every month. 470 groups of students, of which around 30 classes came from primary schools (around 800 children), visited and 70 groups of adults came to the new museum. The visitor numbers have been considerable in this exceptional inauguration year. From the second semester of 2005 onwards the visitor

numbers levelled out and undoubtedly represent what will be in the future the normal number of visitors to the Memorial – around 8,000 a month. Both permanent and temporary exhibitions are free.

#### Two interactive sites

[www.memorialdelashoah.org](http://www.memorialdelashoah.org), the official website of the Memorial, was visited by 90,000 people in 2005: around 3,420 pages were consulted each day. There is also a site for children between 8 and 12 to learn about the Shoah. Set up with the support of the Ministry of National Education, Further Education and Research, [www.grenierdesarah.org](http://www.grenierdesarah.org) was visited by more than 16,000 people in 2005. It was awarded the 'coup de cœur' prize for young people's media by the League of Teachers in November 2005.

#### Transmission through cultural development

Whilst maintaining its remit as a memorial site with active participation in traditional commemorative ceremonies, the Shoah Memorial has also organised six temporary exhibitions and more than 50 debates and lectures. At the time of its opening there was an important programme of events around the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz which illustrated and explained the activities of the Sonderkommandos, Jewish deportees forced to remove the bodies of Jews from the gas chambers and take them to the crematoria. The exhibition showed for the first time in France the drawings made by one of the few survivors of the Sonderkommandos, David Olère, and was accompanied by a series of lectures and films and by the publication of the manuscripts of the Sonderkommandos of Auschwitz in the book *Voices from the Ashes*. In October the Nuremberg trials were the subject of an exhibition and a cycle of films and lectures. On this occasion

the Multimedia Teaching Centre made available to the public the film archives from the Nuremberg Trials. It was the first time that these documents were available to be consulted in Europe, thanks to the participation of the audiovisual department of the Holocaust Museum in Washington.

#### The sensibilisation of a diverse public

Numerous programmes, more detailed and better adapted to the mission of the Memorial, have been developed with the intention of reaching a new audience.

#### For everyone

Every Sunday a free tour of the Memorial and the permanent exhibition is led by a historian. For groups, there are guided tours. In addition, as every year, day trips to Auschwitz-Birkenau were organised in 2005, led by former deportees and specialist guides. For the younger visitor five educational workshops have been developed for children between 8 and 12, around themes that deal with the history of the Jews from the 1930s to the 1950s. Children are also invited to participate with their families in the Wednesday *rencontres*, where storytelling and musical tales enable younger children to learn about the Shoah by connected themes, for example the right to be different or the right to freedom of expression. In total 19 workshops brought more than 300 children and their families to the Memorial in 2005. Finally a book for children has been brought out, which will enable younger visitors to visit the permanent exhibition and to understand the essential details whilst avoiding the areas which would be too distressing.



#### For schoolchildren

For the youngest visitors, a themed visit has been developed directed at children aged from 8 to 12. Primary school classes can work in groups on aspects of the permanent exhibition with the aid of a booklet specially produced for children, and can also take part in various workshops.

For students from 11 to 18, teachers can choose various options: a visit to the permanent exhibition (around 1 1/2 hours), a themed visit (2 hours) or a guided visit (half a day) which includes a discussion with a witness to the period – either a hidden child, a resistant or a survivor. To complement this approach the Memorial has also organised guided visits to the camp at Drancy (Seine-Saint-Denis). Finally, in collaboration with the Museum of Jewish Art and History, joint visits to the two museums can be organised.

The Memorial has also organised a cycle of films and debates for students aged 15-18, organised at the Forum des Images. This programme has been organised for several years in partnership with the Conseil régional d'Ile-de-France and was renewed in 2005.

In addition, in the context of a specific programme organised by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, study days have enabled students in the last three years of school to visit the camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau. This programme is to be extended to include more regions of France for the school year 2005-2006.

#### For teachers and professionals

The Memorial has continued its training programmes for heads of schools and for teachers, notably in partnership with the Conseil général d'Ile-de-France. More than 100 teachers from the Académie de Créteil have so far taken part. Several lectures, debates and seminars were organised for and with teachers including the summer school at the Memorial, which took place from 3rd to 8th July 2005 and which was attended by 50 teachers and educationalists. A lecture and film about the Gypsies during the Second World War brought together witnesses and academics, and a seminar was organised for Tutsi survivors at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, with the backing of the FMS. Specific training was developed for a new group of professionals – the police, in partnership with the Préfecture de Police de Paris, as well as for members of the CIDEM of Lioran (Cantal) and for training Francophone guides at the Auschwitz Museum.

#### Archives

A large number of documents conserved in the archives of the Memorial/CDJC were made available to academics, families and the Commission of Indemnisation of the Victims of the Shoah. At the same time the family welcome service received some 800 people, half of whom were dealing with the procedures of indemnisation and the rest of whom were undertaking research into their family history.

#### Enriching the collection

The Memorial and the Paris Préfecture de Police signed an agreement to allow the exchange of microfilms of documents from the Occupation, in particular archives related to the camp at Drancy in Seine-Saint-Denis. Many other exchange agreements have been signed with organisations including the Washington Holocaust Museum, the French Communist Party, the Red Cross, the Museum of the National Resistance and the Warsaw Jewish Historical Institute. The Memorial continues to accept donations of archive collections from individuals.

#### Publications

The Memorial collaborates regularly with the publishing house Calmann-Lévy. Three works were published under this partnership in 2005: *Voices from the Ashes: texts of Sonderkommandos of Auschwitz-Birkenau*, Richard Breitman's *Official secrets: What the Nazis were planning, what the British and the Americans knew*, and Eva Hoffmann's *After Such knowledge*. Two issues of the *Revue d'Histoire de la Shoah* were also published: *Before the abyss: the Yishuv and the state of Israel in the face of the Shoah, 1933-1961* and *Classify, think, exclude: from eugenics to racial hygiene*.



### Doctoral Scholarships

- *The representation of the Holocaust in the Lithuanian press between 1985 and 2000, and its role in the formation of public opinion about the relations between Jews and Lithuanians*, Agnès Tamuleviciute, University of Paris VIII-Saint-Denis
- *Work camps under the Vichy regime: the 'Groups of foreign workers' (« Groupes de travailleurs étrangers » [GTE]) in France and in French North Africa during the Second World War*, Peter Gaida, University of Bremen, University of Paris I
- *Hostility towards Jews in the political culture of the Weimar Republic: a study of debates conducted at the Reichstag and report on the antisemitism of members of Parliament of Jewish origin*, Suzanne Wein, University of Bremen, Germany
- *Representations, usage and interpretations of genocide in cartoons: Armenia, the Shoah, Cambodia, Rwanda and ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia*, Jonathan Haudot, UFR Sciences humaines et arts, Centre de recherche sur les médiations, Metz
- *The mobilisation of peasants during the Rwandan genocide (April 6th – July 18th 1994)*, Emmanuel Viret, Sciences-Po, Paris
- *The image of Jews in the teaching of history from 1959 to the present*, Amélie Blaustein, University of Montpellier III
- *The French Milice (1943-1945)*, Tal Bruttman, EHESS, Paris
- *Recollections and representations of antisemitic, fascist and Nazi persecutions*, Paola Bertilotti, Sciences-Po, Paris
- *Tsiganes, in the face of exclusion, internment and deportation in fascist Italy*, Licia Porcedda, EHESS, Paris
- *Theresienstadt and memory from 1945 to the present day*, Thomas Hejda, University of Montpellier III
- *Tell us what was true: the debates on Eichmann and Goldhagen in Germany, France, the US and Great Britain*, Merel Boers, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
- *Attitudes of Dutch society toward Jews during the Second World War (renewal)*, Pinchas Bar Efrat, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- *Occultism, anti-Judaism and anti-Freemasonry in France from the second half of the 19th century to 1939: the risks of an ideological amalgam (renewal)*, Emmanuel Kreis, Ecole pratique des hautes études, Paris
- *Escape to Switzerland: migrations, strategies, escape, welcome and rejection. The fate of Jewish refugees from France during the Second World War – contribution to the study of the Franco-Swiss border in wartime*, Ruth Fivaz-Silbermann, University of Geneva, Switzerland
- *The memory of the Shoah in Lithuania since the fall of the Soviet Union (renewal)*, Bella Zisere, Sciences-Po, Paris



Meeting Foundation grant holders

Under the aegis of the Committee for History and Research, some 30 young academics from all disciplines, both French and non-French, met at the INJEP, Marly le Roi, on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> December 2005, for the first Foundation Grantholder seminar. On the programme were 4 round tables, spread over two days, which allowed us to discuss both the particular mechanisms which made the Shoah possible and questions of memory, ethics, identity and reparations. Participants were able to present their work to historians as well as to make contact with other doctoral and post-doctoral students in their research areas. They were also able to get to know the members of the Foundation. The Foundation plans a conference of this kind to take place every two years, in order to establish a proper international and interdisciplinary network of research.

### Post-doctoral Scholarships

- *The affair of the Finaly children 1945-1953 (renewal)*, Dr Catherine Poujol, University of Paris I
- *Ben Zion Dinur and the Israeli memory of the Shoah (renewal)*, Dr Arielle Rein, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
- *After an Alibi: Hans Biebow and the rescue of three Jewish groups from the Lodz ghetto (1944-1945) (renewal)*, Dr Michal Unger, Bar Ilan University, Israel
- *Rebuilding life, home and community: Holocaust survivors in Australia and Israel*, Dr Sharon Kangisser-Cohen, University of Sydney, Australia
- *Antisemitic hatred in the Midi: mobilisation, networks and activists on the extreme right, from the end of the 19th century to the present (renewal)*, Dr Philippe Secondy, University of Montpellier III
- *The identity and spatial model of Shoah survivors in the United States and Israel (1948-1967) (renewal)*, Dr Françoise Ouzan, Jerusalem French Research Centre, Israel
- *Action Française and the Jews (1899-1944): The elaboration and evolution of antisemitic nationalism*, Dr Laurent Joly, University of Paris I
- *Antisemitism and xenophobia amongst Republicans in the Mediterranean Midi, (1892-1942)*, Dr Fabien Nicolas, University of Montpellier III
- *Historiography and the collective memory of 'traumatic' political events in twentieth-century Greece: Is the Shoah a part of the national collective memory?*, Dr Giorgios Antoniou, European University Institute, Salonika, Greece
- *Between Discrimination and Destruction: Italian Jews during the Nazi occupation and the Salo Republic (1943-1945) (renewal)*, Dr Iael Nidam-Orvieto, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
- *Rovno: Research on a medium-sized Jewish community in Eastern Europe on the eve of the Second World War and during the Holocaust (1939-1944)*, Dr Tikva Fatal-Knaani, Yad Vashem, Israel

### Research

- Support for the programme 'Documentation of Arab antisemitism', Middle East Media Research Institute, Washington, USA
- Research aid, *Treblinka, paradigm for the Final Solution: Report on the limits of the extreme*, Dr Michal Gans, Beit Lohamei Haghetat Museum, Israel
- *Contemporary Spain and the Jewish Question – the dovetailing of memory and history (renewal)*, Dr Danielle Rozenberg, Laboratoire d'analyses des systèmes politiques (CNRS), Paris
- *Official rhetoric to justify the anti-Jewish persecutions in Romania, 1940-1944 (renewal)*, Dr Léon Volovici, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
- *The Catholic Church and the persecution of the Jews from 1940-1944: between incomprehension and rescue*, Sylvie Bernay, University of Paris I
- *The relationship between French Jews and Israel: images and representation (1948-1982)*, Ariel Danan, University of Paris I
- *The children of silence and the reconstruction*, Dominique Frischer
- *The legal status of Jews in the Italian and French Mediterranean colonies (1939-1943)*, Florence Renucci, University of Montpellier I
- *Representations of the Shoah in Israeli society: a study of political discourse and cultural debates from 1973 to the present day*, Guila-Sylvie Nakache, University of Paris I
- *Neither heroes nor bastards: the history of the rescue of the Jews of France*, Dr Lucien Lazare, Yad Vashem, Israel
- *The 'Völkischer Beobachter' in RFA: the new Right and political culture since 1968. The case of Henning Eichbert*, Clemens Heni, Free University of Berlin, Germany
- *Jewish resistance in France during the Second World War*, Prof. Renée Poznanski, Ben Gurion University, Israel

### Archives and Libraries

- Establishment of archives, ORT France
- Cataloguing of the collection of the Wiener Library, Wiener Library, London, UK
- Archives of the OSE: reconstitution of the archives of OSE personnel from 1934 to the immediate postwar period, OSE
- Creation of an exhaustive catalogue of all restitution and compensation organisations, Central Archives of the Jewish People, Jerusalem, Israel
- Cataloguing and creation of microfilm of archives relating to the Shoah, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York, USA
- Acquisition of works with the intention of setting up a Centre of Research into the Rwandan genocide, Jacques Sémelin, Science-Po, Paris

### Lectures and Conferences

- *From the Armenian genocide to the Shoah: typology of 20<sup>th</sup> century massacres*, 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> February 2005, Carol Iancu, Gérard Dédeyan, University of Montpellier III
- Round table at the Sorbonne, 17<sup>th</sup> March 2005: *The liberation of the Nazi camps*, Prof. André Kaspi, University of Paris I
- Franco-German conference in Munich, 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> April 2005: *Dachau 2005: Memory and history of the concentration camp experience*, Dachau 2005, Anne Fieseler, Fabien Théofilakis, Munich, Germany
- Grant to help organise a conference on *The Shoah in Western Europe*, 1-3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005, Centre d'histoire de Sciences Po, Paris
- Participation at the annual meeting of Association of Genocide Scholars, Diane Afoumado
- Organisation of Panel: *The sociology of antisemitism within the framework of the biannual meeting of the European Sociological Association*, Claudine Attias-Donfut, European Sociological Association
- Invitation to Professor Gerhard Botz, Vienna, Centre d'histoire de Sciences-Po, Paris
- Organisation of Panel: *History, Memory and Justice in trials following the Second World War*, Sarah Spinner, Yale, USA
- Round table to coincide with the publication in French of *Live from the ghetto: The underground press in the Warsaw Ghetto* by Daniel Blatman, Editions du Cerf, Shoah Memorial, FMS

### Publications

- Spanish translation of *The History of the Shoah*, by Georges Bensoussan, Anthropos Editorial, Barcelona
- *The spoliation of Jewish property in Lot-et-Garonne*, by Alexandre Doulut, Editions d'Albret, Amis du vieux Nérac
- Translation of *Uneasy Asylum: France and the Jewish Refugee Crisis 1933-1942*, by Vicki Caron, Editions Tallandier
- *The social practices of Christians in the region of Mazet-Saint-Voy (1920-1940)*, Christian Maillebouis, Editions Olivétan
- Translation of *History, the last things before the last*, by Siegfried Kracauer, Editions Stock
- Translation of *Ravensbrück: Terror, forced work and extermination*, by Bernhard Strebel, Editions Fayard
- *Lot-et-Garonne, land of exile, land of asylum: Jews in Lot-et-Garonne during the Second World War*, by Marie-Juliette Vielcazat, Editions d'Albret, Amis du Vieux Nérac
- Translation and purchase of rights: *Raub und Restitution – antisemitic spoliations and restitution in Europe, from 1930 to the present*, by Claire Andrieu, Constantin Goschler and Philipp Ter, Editions Autrement
- *The image of the Jew in postcards from 1890 to the Shoah*, by Joël Kotek and Gérard Silvain, Editions Berg International
- Additional material in the publication: *Die Körperbilder der SS-Männer (Power-Myth-Utopia, the representation of the bodies of members of the SS)*, Paula Diehl, Editions Akademik-Verlag, Berlin
- *The racial republic: Racial paradigms and republican ideology 1860-1930*, by Carole Reynaud-Paligot, Presses Universitaires de France
- Special edition on *Cinema and the Shoah*, edited by Jean-Michel Frodon, Les Cahiers du Cinéma
- *Be chic, an underground diary of Jewish resistance*, by Alain Michel, Editions Elkana



### School trips

- *Europe: Between history and memory*, Association for Peace, Lycées Laetitia et Fesch, Ajaccio, Corsica
- *The Shoah – a guided tour*, Lycée Bellevue, Albi
- *Following the traces of the Shoah*, Lycée des Glières, Annemasse
- *Cultural trip to Poland: From the memory site of Auschwitz to the Poland of today*, Lycée Jean Moulin, Albertville
- *Poland, memory and the future in Europe*, Lycée Jean Moulin, Angers
- *Memory and History: discovering the extermination camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau*, Lycée Clément Ader, Athis-Mons
- *Trip to Auschwitz*, Collège Carnot, Auch
- *Trip to Auschwitz*, Lycée Pardailhan, Auch
- *The future of memory*, Ville de Bagneux
- *The evil of war in the 20th century*, Collège Manon Cormier, Bassens
- *Trip to Auschwitz: a memory for today*, Maison Diocésaine Guy Deroubaix, Bondy
- *From Izieu to Nonantola, from one memory site to another: two versions of the same tragedy*, Collège du Bugey, Belley
- *Terezin-Auschwitz: History and memory*, Lycée André Malraux, Béthune
- *History and memory of the deportation - persecution and repression*, Lycée Jean Moulin, Béziers
- *Trip to Auschwitz*, Mairie de Bron
- *Contemporary Europe – from barbarism to hope*, Collège Alphonse Daudet, Carpentras
- *Prague, a memory site*, Lycée professionnel Pierre et Marie Curie, Château-Gontier
- *Discover Auschwitz and remember with Monsieur Fridman*, Lycée St Michel, Château-Gontier
- *Trip to the Caen memorial*, Lycée Jean Giraudoux, Châteauroux
- *Working with memory*, Lycée René Gosse, Clermont-Hérault
- *Collegians in the footsteps of the deportees*, AFMA, Colombes
- *The duty of memory*, Collège Paul Emile Victor, Cranves Sales
- *Trip Lycée mixte Bossuet*, Condom
- *Auschwitz and Krakow: Poland at the heart of European history and memory*, Lycée René Descartes, Cournon
- *Trip to Auschwitz*, Lycée Vallée Du Cailly, Déville-les-Rouen
- *Struthof in Alsace*, Lycée Simone Weil, Dijon
- *Memory tour to Auschwitz and Gross-Rozen*, Lycée Aristide Briand, Evreux
- *60th anniversary of the liberation of the death camps: in the footsteps of Yvette Lévi*, Collège Immaculée, Evreux

- *The memory train*, Collège-lycée Notre-Dame-de-Sion, Evry
- *Yesterday and today – a living memory*, Lycée Professionnel Paul Héraud, Gap
- *Memory of the concentration camp and genocidal system*, Lycée Louis Aragon, Givors
- *Educational trip to Poland*, Lycée Jean Monnet, Joué-les-Tours
- *Humanism and barbarism: Nuremberg, Prague, Terezin, Berlin, Weimar, Buchenwald*, Lycée Jean Monnet, Joué-les-Tours
- *Visit to the camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau*, Lycée professionnel Robert Buron, Laval
- *The duty of memory, the duty of conscience*, Collège Nelson Mandela, Le Blanc-Mesnil
- *Never forget the children of Auschwitz*, Collège Hector Malot, Le Mesnil-Esnard
- *Trip to Prague, Auschwitz and Nuremberg: European citizenship and the duty of memory*, Collège Jean Moulin, Les Andelys
- *The liberation of the camps and the fate of Jewish children in witness testimony*, Collège Roger Gaudeau, Les Andelys
- *Study trip on the memory of the Shoah in Prague*, Lycée Sainte Claire, Lille
- *From wartime Europe to the union of nations*, Collège Louis Pasteur, Longjumeau
- *Jewish culture and the memory sites of the Shoah*, Collège Louis Pasteur, Longjumeau
- *Trip to Poland: From the duty of memory to the widening of the European Union*, Lycée professionnel Marc Godrie, Loudun
- *The memory of the Shoah, a memory-day at Auschwitz*, Collège Clémenceau, Lyon
- *A day of study and remembrance at Auschwitz-Birkenau*, Conseil général du Rhône, Lyon
- *Trip from Vexin to Auschwitz*, Collège Claude Monet, Magny-en-Vexin
- *Study trip to Auschwitz-Birkenau*, Collège Notre-Dame-de-France, Malakoff
- *Trip to Krakow and Auschwitz*, Collège Marcel Pagnol, Malicorne
- *Visit to the Maisons des Enfants at Izieu*, Ecole Elémentaire publique d'Application Charles de Gaulle, Mandres-les-Roses
- *Consistoire trip in collaboration with the AFMA, Consistoire israélite de Marseille*, Marseille
- *A memory itinerary: travel to remember*, Lycée Victor Hugo, Marseilles
- *The voyage of memory*, Lycée Léonard de Vinci, Mayenne
- *Trip to the memory sites of the Holocaust in Poland*, Lycée Daniel Mayer, ORT Montreuil
- *The line from Paris to Auschwitz*, Lycée Henri Matisse, Montreuil-sous-Bois

- *From the two World Wars to the construction of a new Europe*, Collège de l'Europe, Montreuil-sous-Bois
- *The duty of memory*, Lycée Victor Duruy, Mont-de-Marsan
- *Trip to Buchenwald/Izieu: Memories of the second World War*, Lycée Camille Corot, Morestel
- *Study trip to Krakow, Poland: European citizenship and Europe*, Maison Familiale Rurale, Morlaix
- *Educational project: From one war to another: representing war and the duty of memory*, Collège Henry de Montherlant, Neuilly-en-Thelle
- *Zakhor al Tichkah*, Collège-lycée de l'Alliance, Nice
- *Memorial trip to Krakow and Auschwitz*, Lycée professionnel Moulin Fondu, Noisy-le-Sec
- *The memory of the deportation*, Collège Marguerite de Navarre, Pau
- *The Shoah: complications and challenges, 60 years on*, Ecole de journalisme de Sciences Po, Paris
- *The lycée Condorcet remembers*, Lycée Condorcet, Paris
- *A day of recollection at Auschwitz-Birkenau*, Lycée Paul Valéry, Paris
- *A trip around the memory sites of France*, Lycée Yabne, Paris
- *Student trip to the memory sites of the Shoah*, Forum Etudiant, Paris
- *Memory, writing, music: creative expression of children of the Holocaust*, Lycée Racine, Paris
- *School trip to Prague*, Collège Elsa Triolet, Paris
- *School trip to Poland: Yizkor*, Etablissement Georges Leven, Paris
- *School trip to the ghetto camp of Terezin and to Prague and writing workshop on memory and music*, Collège Paul-Bert, Paris
- *School trips to Poland*, Collège et lycée de filles Sinäi, Paris
- *Trip to Poland*, Collège et lycée Heikhal Menahem Sinäi, Paris
- *From Catastrophe to the rebirth of the State of Israel*, Lycée Lucien de Hirsch, Paris
- *From Prague to Terezin: Life and death of a Jewish community in Central Europe*, Lycée Lucien de Hirsch, Paris
- *In the footsteps of Convoi 73: the deportation of Jews from Lithuania*, Association Les amis du Convoi 73, Paris
- *Crimes against Humanity 1933 – 2005*, Collège André Malraux, Paron
- *Jewish history and heritage in Prague*, Collège-lycée de l'Alliance, Pavillons-sous-Bois

- *Voyages of memory*, Association Déportations, Persécutions et Mémoire, Ris-Orangis
- *From Rouen to Auschwitz to better understand the deportation of the Jews of Rouen*, Association N'oubliez pas les enfants, Rouen
- *Trip to the Czech Republic and Poland*, Collège Jean Rostand, St-Germain-du-Puy
- *Trip from Izieu to Auschwitz: An itinerary of memory*, Collège des Frontailles, Saint-Pierre-d'Albigny
- *Izieu: Common history, divided memory*, Lycée Condorcet, Saint-Priest
- *The Shoah and the Concentration camp universe: the state of memory today*, Lycée Anna Judic, Semur-en-Auxois
- *Sites of memory, symbols of the discriminatory politics of the Nazis*, Collège de Serres-Castet
- *European democracy and the project of memory*, Lycée Aristide Berges, Seyssinet-Pariset
- *In the footsteps of deported artists and writers*, Lycée Gérard de Nerval, Soissons
- *School trip to Prague*, École Aquiba, Strasbourg
- *School trip to Poland*, École Aquiba, Strasbourg
- *From Strasbourg to Struthof*, Ecole élémentaire de la Canardière, Strasbourg
- *Trip to Auschwitz*, Lycée Paul Langevin, Suresnes
- *Verdun, Strasbourg, le Struthof*, Collège privé Cardinal Liénart, Tourcoing
- *Concentration camps in Poland*, Lycée professionnel Ludovic Ménard, Trélazé
- *School trip to Auschwitz*, Lycée Agricole Privé de Touscayrats, Verdalle
- *Memory trip From Prague to Auschwitz*, Collège Jean Vilar, Villeurbanne
- *The duty of memory (Terezin - Auschwitz)*, Lycée professionnel Pierre Mendès-France, Villiers-le-Bel
- *Survey on the role and the effect of visits to extermination sites in the context of the teaching of the Shoah*, Institute CSA

### Training

- *Training seminar in Paris and Israel on memory*, Association of Tutsi Survivors
- *Seminar on Reflections on the teaching of the Shoah*, IUUFM de l'Académie de Paris
- *Auschwitz: memory, history and transmission*, Cercle d'étude de la Déportation et de la Shoah, Amicale d'Auschwitz
- *Conference of deportees, and trip to Poland*, Association Témoins des Témoins, Lille
- *Seminar A history never acknowledged*, European Union of Jewish Students, Brussels
- *Lecture on the Holocaust at Nanking, China*, London Jewish Cultural Centre
- *Training about the Shoah for diocesan representatives from Troyes*, Association Teshouva
- *Educational training and trip to Auschwitz*, Ligue de l'enseignement
- *Study seminar on Auschwitz*, Chaire lyonnaise des droits de l'homme
- *How to improve the teaching of the Shoah: continuing training at the Yad Vashem Institute*, Christine Guimonnet, Lycée Paul Claudel, Laon
- *Study trip for teachers*, Union des déportés d'Auschwitz

### Exhibitions

- *'Jewish refugees in Shanghai 1933-1949'*, Centre Medem, Paris
- *'The banality of Good - Le Chambon sur Lignon'*, Bar-David Museum, Israël
- *'School of Montparnasse deportees'*, Museum of Montparnasse, Paris
- *'Manheim-Izieu-Auschwitz'*, Association Basses-Alpes 39-45
- *Charlotte Salomon, 'Life? or Theatre?'*, Museum of Jewish Art and History, Paris

### Theatre

- *Roundheads and pointy heads*, by Bertolt Brecht, Compagnie Star Théâtre
- *Monsieur Fugue*, by Liliane Atlan, Compagnie Regards du Monde
- *The lost thing*, by Daniel Keene, Théâtre de la Commune, Aubervilliers

### Audiovisual Productions

- *We must tell*, by Daniel and Pascal Cling, Image Son kinescope et Réalisations Audiovisuelles
- *The History Lesson*, by Bernard Reydet, Cinedoc Films
- *Memories of an aged child*, by Alain Guesnier and Anita Fernandez, Agora Films
- *Les Murs Porteurs*, by Cyril Gelblat, Delante Films
- *Murder of a stylist*, by Catherine Bernstein, IO Productions
- *French and English versions of Shoah*, by Claude Lanzmann, Les films Aleph
- *Salonika, city of silence*, by Maurice Amaraggi, Nemo Films
- *Operation Last Chance*, by Alexandre Fronty and Matthieu Sarfati, Zoulou Compagnie
- *Samuel Fuller testifies: Falkenau, vision of the impossible*, MW Productions, Emile Weiss
- *Audiences*, by Raphaël Lewandowski, Association Philux
- *Distribution of educational DVD on the Shoah*, Mairie de Paris, FMS

### Publications

- *Translation: The song of the murdered Jewish people*, by Yitzkhok Katzenelson, Maison de la culture Yiddish - Bibliothèque Medem
- *Special issue of Les Clés de l'actualité: La Shoah*, Milan Presse
- *Internet site: The electronic encyclopedia of massacres and genocides*, Jacques Sémelin, CERI, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques

### African intellectuals and the Shoah,

A research project by Abdoulaye Barro

A specifically Black antisemitism has been nourished in the context of a misinterpretation of the Shoah. Abdoulaye Barro focuses on this question in order to put paid to misunderstandings and to alert African intellectuals to the dangers of revisionist and negationist theories, as well as to open up healthy debate on the subject.



### Publications

- Translation of *Letter to my son*, by Maurice Meier (complement), **Association Familles et Amis des Déportés du Convoi 8**
- *The Auschwitz Album* (complement), **Editions Al Dante, FMS**
- *Pithiviers-Auschwitz, 17<sup>th</sup> July 1942*, collection of testimonies about those who were on convoy n°6, edited by Monique Novodvorski, **Editions CERCIL, Orléans**
- *Kurt, my brother*, by Ruth Ilan-Parath, **Editions Elkana**
- *My survival*, by Israël Korn, **Editions Bibleurope**
- *The red sky*, by Nora Mayer Stieffel, **Association Familles et Amis des Déportés du Convoi 8**
- *My violated childhood*, by Victor Perahia, **Association Familles et Amis des Déportés du Convoi 8**
- Newsletter of the AMEJD 18, **Association pour la Mémoire des Enfants Juifs Déportés, Paris 18<sup>th</sup> arrondissement**
- Memorial book for the deported Jews of the Hauts-de-Seine, **Conseil des Communautés Juives du département des Hauts-de-Seine**
- Quarterly newsletter of the COMEJD, **Conseil national pour la Mémoire des Enfants Juifs Déportés**

### Conferences and Lectures

- Participation in a conference on the Shoah in Buenos Aires, **Association Judéo Espagnol à Auschwitz**
- Interdisciplinary day conference at the University of Paris VII, *Testimonies of Jewish children hidden in France during the Occupation*, **Danielle Bailly**

### Memory trips

- Reunion of the children of Buchenwald taken in at Ecouis, **OSE**
- Tour of sites of memory of Europe, **UEJF**
- Trip to Auschwitz, **CVIS**
- French delegation to the March of the Living, **Association la Marche des Vivants-France**

### Commemorations

- European Holocaust Day, **CERCIL, Orléans**
- Public reading of the names of Jewish deportees from France, for Yom Hashoah, **MJLF**
- Religious ceremony on the occasion of Yom Hashoah 2005 and the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of the camps, **ACIP**
- Public reading of the names of Jewish deportees from France, for Yom Hashoah, **Communauté Juive Libérale Rhône-Alpes**
- Prix de la Mémoire 2004-2005, **Michel Slitinsky**

### Audiovisual Productions

- *Survivors*, by Patrick Rotman, **KUIV Productions**
- *The camps of Paris*, by Antoine Perreaux-Forest, **Image et Compagnie**
- *Hidden children*, by Benoît Sourty, **Productions de la Lanterne**
- *The ghost camp*, by Tessa Racine, **Leitmotiv Productions**
- *Modus operandi of genocide*, by Willy Perelsztejn, **Les Films de la Mémoire**
- *La traque de l’Affiche Rouge*, by Jorge Amat and Denis Peschanski, **Compagnie des Phares et Balises**
- 8<sup>th</sup> International Festival of film about the Resistance, **Association Azuréenne des Amis du Musée de la Résistance Nationale, Nice**

### Memorial sites

- Restoration of the Judenrampe at Auschwitz-Birkenau, **FMS**
- Restoration and establishment of a memorial-museum at the camp at Les Milles, **Association Mémoire du Camp des Milles**
- Wall of Names of Deportees from Marseilles, **Consistoire de Marseille, AFMA Provence**
- Search for mass graves of Jewish victims of the Einsatzgruppen in Ukraine, in the regions of Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Kherson, and recording of testimonies, **Père Patrick Desbois, Association Yahad-In-Unum**

#### Memorial at the camp at Les Milles

The Tuilerie building at Les Milles was, from September 1939 to November 1942, an assembly point, internment camp and deportation centre for those destined for Auschwitz, via Drancy. The association 'Mémoire du camp des Milles' together with local and central government bodies has undertaken the restoration of the site with the intention of creating both a memorial and a centre for citizenship education. The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, agreed in 2005 to finance this project over a period of several years. The aim is to make the public aware of the importance of the camp in the story of the deportation of the Jews, and to reinforce public awareness of important ethical questions raised by the Shoah.

### Plaques and Memorial stones

- Commemorative plaque at the Foch Administrative Centre, Rodez (Aveyron), **Gérard Gobitz**
- Commemorative plaque at the Château du Roy (Drôme), **Mairie du Change**
- Commemorative plaque at Villemotier (Ain), **Consistoire Régional Rhône-Alpes - Centre**
- Renovation of a memorial to the memory of Jewish refugees at Sainte-Orse (Dordogne), **Mairie de Sainte-Orse**
- Memorial to the memory of the Righteous Gentiles of the département of Indre-et-Loire, **Association Culturelle Israélite de Tours et d'Indre-et-Loire**
- Memorial at the Jewish cemetery of Cronenbourg (Strasbourg), **Consistoire israélite du Bas-Rhin**
- Memorial at the site of the internment camp at Le Tence (Haute-Loire), **Association Les Amis du Vieux Tence**
- Commemorative plaque at Sainte-Christine (Maine-et-Loire), **Association Familles et Amis des Déportés du Convoi 8**
- Memorial Stone at Séreilhac (Haute-Vienne), **Mairie de Séreilhac**



### France

- Edith Kremsdorf Daycare Centre (renewal), **OSE, Centre Edith Kremsdorf**
- Homecare assistance for Shoah survivors, **ADIAM**
- Social aid for Shoah survivors, **Fondation CASIP-COJASOR**
- Social program for Shoah survivors and their families, **OSE, Centre Médico-Social Elio Habib**
- Recruitment of a social assistant at the *Les Oliviers* old age home, Marseilles, **CASIM**
- Homecare assistance for Shoah survivors, **CASIM**
- Listening and orientation service for survivors and their children, 'Passerelles' (renewal), **FSJU**
- Support for Shoah survivors by a team of social assistants, (TIKVA) (complement), **Fondation de Rothschild**

### International

- Equipment and medical assistance (renewal), **Joint Distribution Committee, Federation of Jewish communities of Romania**
- Renovation and modernisation of the Rosen retirement home in Bucharest, **Joint Distribution Committee, Federation of Jewish communities of Romania**
- Soup kitchen for needy survivors of the Shoah (renewal), **Hazon Yeshaya, Israel**
- Rehabilitation camps for elderly and Shoah survivors (renewal), **Joint Distribution Committee, Bratislava Jewish Community, Slovakia**
- Psychological support (renewal), **AMCHA, National Israeli Center for Psychosocial Support of Survivors of the Holocaust and the Second Generation**

#### The Edith Kremsdorf Daycare Centre

The Edith Kremsdorf Daycare Centre, run by the OSE, caters for people suffering from Alzheimer's disease, of whom 55% are Shoah survivors. The Centre's mission is to provide a context which takes into account the personal history of its patients and their family relationships, and which lets them maintain a quality of life in spite of physical or mental disability. Elderly people continue to live at home and come each week to the Centre, which is located in the Marais, the old Jewish quarter of Paris, where different activities are available: advice to help prevent falls, memory workshops, art therapy, gentle stretching, etc. Every year therapeutic holidays are organised to take patients to the seaside or into the country. Besides the respite which this offers families and carers, these breaks offer those who take part an experience of communal life with trained professionals. All sorts of activities are organised, Shabbat and birthdays are celebrated and the atmosphere is warm and welcoming.



Therapeutic holiday in St Gatien (Calvados)

The professionals and the voluntary workers who make up the team that runs the Edith Kremsdorf Daycare Centre are particularly well trained to respond to the specific needs engendered by the traumas experienced by Shoah survivors. The Daycare Centre also depends on the support of spouses and families of sufferers who participate in the project and who are themselves entitled to benefit from support, particularly when dealing with administrative issues.

It is very rare to find such quality of care for this particularly vulnerable sector of the public and the innovative methods used at the Edith Kremsdorf Daycare Centre have been recognised by public bodies and care authorities.

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has supported the Centre since 2002.



Seaside constitutional

Projects supported in 2005

Solidarity

### Education and Transmission

- Research project and publication: *Parents and children studying together*, **Mibereshit**
- 5<sup>th</sup> Day of the History Book and research on Jewish subjects, **FSJU**
- Series of CD-Roms: *Promoting Jewish subjects through Key concepts*, **Association LEV**
- Production of an educational CD-Rom, **EEIF**
- Adaptation into French of the CD-Rom *Living Jewish*, **Association consistoriale israélite de Paris**
- Development of a weekly structure: *The Friends of Ashkenazi and Sephardi culture*, **Cercle Bernard Lazare**
- Development Programme, **Centre national de l'Hébreu**
- Participation in the *Expolangues Fair*, **Centre National de l'Hébreu**
- Festival of Jewish Culture, **FSJU**
- Cultural activity around Yiddish folklore, **Maison de la culture yiddish ; Bibliothèque Medem**
- *Three days of Jewish culture – roots and people*, **Association Vigilance**
- Programme of lectures: *Circle of Jewish Life*, **Association Limoud**
- Circle of exchange: *Transmitting our Judaism – social relations*, the path to the future, **Génération J, Cercle d'échanges**
- Internet site about Judaism, **FMS, France 5**
- Feasibility study on the administrative and educational issues involved in the setting-up of a Jewish school in western Paris, **Adath Shalom**
- Developments in teaching of Talmud Torah, **Consistoire central de France**

### Collections and Libraries

- Renovation of the library of the Jewish Seminary of France (Phases II and III : cataloguing of collection and visitor centre), **Association SIFRIA**
- Development of the archives and the photolibrary, **Alliance israélite universelle**
- Acquisition of books for the library, **Alliance israélite universelle**
- Development and digitalisation of the RACHEL network, **European network of Jewish and Hebrew libraries**
- Evaluation of the Jewish Music Collection: Indexing of musical collections in the RACHEL catalogue, **YUVAL, French Association for the preservation of traditional Jewish music**

### Training

- Training programme for teachers of Jewish education, **André Néher Institute**
- Programme to train managers and executives, **UEJF**
- Training of managers and executives, **EEIF**
- Continuing training in Shoah education for rabbis of the Paris Consistoire, **Association du consistoire israélite de Paris**
- Training programme and pedagogical tools, **Moadon Loisirs**
- Training for educational advisers in Jewish education programmes, **André Néher Institute**

- Financial aid for two courses given by the Talmudic Student Institute, Paris, **Centre Hébraïque d'Études et de Recherches**
- Creation of the Elie Wiesel Institute for Jewish Studies, **Centre Communautaire de Paris**
- Programme: Training, education, youth, **Centre communautaire de Paris**
- Training of public school teachers in the basics of Jewish culture, **FMS**
- Being Jewish at University – University campaign: *Working for a positive Jewish identity!*, **UEJF**

### The MAOR programme

What is the future of Jewish education, if we do not take it upon ourselves today to train teachers? Faced with a real need for secondary educational establishments, the Foundation is continuing to support Maor, a programme which trains teachers of Jewish studies. There are various elements to this training – an initial vocational training programme, a programme of continuing training for experienced teachers and a pedagogical programme, which aims to encourage Jewish schools to formalise and improve the syllabus for Jewish studies.

At the end of its second year the Maor programme is already widely known in Jewish secondary schools. Some 30 teachers or future teachers have benefited from individual or collective training, and several schools have presented interesting programmes of study for religious studies or Jewish history. We would like to continue to encourage teachers and schools to take up this training opportunity, both to help raise the academic level of teachers of Jewish studies and to improve their pedagogical practices, so that they might better spread their knowledge in a spirit of openness, tolerance and respect for different religious sensibilities which make up the richness of Jewish practice.

#### List of institutions receiving aid from the Maor programme

<b>Etablissement Beth Rivka</b>	<b>Yerres</b>
<b>Groupe scolaire de l'Alliance</b>	<b>Pavillons-sous-Bois</b>
<b>Etablissement Sinaï</b>	<b>Paris</b>
<b>Réseau Ozar Hathora</b>	<b>Paris</b>
<b>Institut André Néher</b>	<b>Paris</b>
<b>Etablissement Yabné</b>	<b>Paris</b>
<b>Ecole Akiba</b>	<b>Strasbourg</b>
<b>Etablissement Chné Or</b>	<b>Aubervilliers</b>

- Digital catalogue raisonné of the works of Weissberg, **Editions Lachenal**
- Computerisation of the library, **Maison de la culture yiddish-Bibliothèque Medem**
- Development of the library's work and of the archives, **Alliance israélite universelle**
- Publicising of Hebrew manuscripts of the libraries of France, **Comité de paléographie hébraïque**

### Research and Publications

- Research trip for a doctoral thesis on *La pensée du retour*, **Raymond Fitoussi, Université Paris VII**
- Post-doctoral grant: *The Prague Circle: Identity and mediation*, **Dr Gaëlle Vassogne, Columbia University, New York**
- Conference: *The action of the Alliance Israélite Universelle in Tunisia and the socio-cultural transformations of the Jewish community (1863–1967)*, **History Society of the Tunisian Jews**
- Radio transmission of the conference organised at the Sorbonne on the history of the Jews of Tunisia, **Beur FM, Judaïques FM**
- Radio programmes on the history of the Jews in Paris, *The Jewish presence in Paris from the French Revolution to the present*, **Judaïques FM**
- Conference: *Lion Feuchtwanger and exiles from the German language in France from 1933 to 1941*, **Association internationale Lion Feuchtwanger**
- Conference: *A century with Lévinas, Association pour la célébration du centenaire de la naissance d'Emmanuel Lévinas*
- Bibliography of Emmanuel Lévinas, **Editions Verdier**
- *L'aventure du langage (The adventure of language)*, **Beno Gross, Editions Albin Michel**
- Translation of the special issue of the magazine devoted to Rashi of Troyes and the Jews of medieval Champagne, **Association Champagne historique**
- Development of the collection of Jewish thought: reissue of the *Midrash Rabba* (volume 2), **Editions Verdier**
- *Rashi – un rabbin de la France du Nord au X<sup>ème</sup> siècle (Rashi – a Rabbi from 11<sup>th</sup> century northern France)*, **Jacques Giami, Editions Pro Art**
- *Lettres de Mir (Letters from Mir)*, correspondence of Rabbis Guggenheim, **Editions Bibleurope**
- Translation and publication of *As a mother waits for her children*, by Issachar Shlomo Teichtal, **Serge Brodowicz, Editions Tradition**
- Reissue of the anthology *Les Juifs d'Algérie* (The Jews of Algeria), **Editions Bibleurope**
- *Le judéo-espagnol vernaculaire d'Istanbul (The Judeo-Spanish vernacular of Istanbul)*, by Marie-Christine Varol, **Editions Peter Lang**
- Gershon Sholem, **Cahiers de l'Herne**
- *La naissance du hassidisme (The birth of Hassidism)*, by Jean Baumgarten, **Editions Albin Michel**
- *L'alphabet hébraïque (The Hebrew alphabet)*, by Catherine Chalier, **Serge Kaplun, Editions du Tricorne, Genève**

- Creation of a division for the publication of conference papers, **Fondation du Judaïsme français, Editions de l'Éclat**
- DVD - *The year of Albert Cohen*, **Association À vous frères humains !**
- Anthology of Jewish texts, **FMS, Nathan Editions**
- Development of publishing activities of the association 'The Sephardi Letter', **La Lettre Sépharade**
- Poetry: *Partage-toi, nuit (Share yourself, night) and Le grand Espoir (The great hope)* by Nelly Sachs, **Editions Verdier**
- Art book: *In Memoriam*, by Jean-Paul Léon, **Editions d'Art Somogy**
- Collection of short stories by Dovid Umru translated into French, **Maison de la culture yiddish-Bibliothèque Medem**
- Special issue on *20 keys to understanding Judaism*, **Le Monde des Religions**

### Fighting antisemitism and promoting interreligious dialogue

- Reinforcing the Numéro Vert department, **SPCJ**
- Financing CRIF work to combat antisemitism, **CRIF**
- Media watch, **Proche Orient Info**
- Tour de France with the group Amitié judéo-musulmane, **CEDER, Rabbin Michel Serfaty**
- Voyage: Being Jewish in Israel - between religion and politics, **Association Yahad-In-Unum, Père Patrick Desbois**

### Exhibitions

- Exhibition: *Medem and his era*, **Centre Medem, Paris**
- Pedagogic and educational projects, **Musée d'art et d'histoire du Judaïsme, Paris**

### Theatre and Music

- Play: *La Disputation de Barcelone (The Barcelona Argument)*, adaptation by Serge Dekramer of the work by Rabbi Moshe Ben Nahman (Nahmanides), **Association Yetsira**
- Play: *La Répudiée (The Rejected Woman)*, by Eliette Abecassis, **Compagnie Jamaux-Jacquot**
- International concert celebrating the art of the cantor at UNESCO, **Association du consistoire israélite de Paris**
- *Yiddishland discovers the Cévennes*, **Yiddish et Compagnie**
- Bilingual edition of two collections of Yiddish songs, **Maison de la culture yiddish - Bibliothèque Medem**

### Films and Documentaries

- *El Cantor* by Joseph Morder, **La vie est belle, Films associés**
- *Les contes de l'endroit*, by Emmanuel Finkiel, **Films du Poisson**
- *Antisemitism in the shadow of the Shoah*, by Robert Wistrich, **The Vidal Sassoon Center for the Study of Antisemitism, Hebrew University of Jerusalem**
- DVD of the film *Lehayim!*, **Aline Mopsik**
- *Traces – in pursuit of Lévinas*, by Yoram Ron and Shiri Tsur, **Velvet Productions, Films du Poisson**
- *The Judeo-Spanish quarter of Paris: Memory and culture*, **François-Robert Zacot**
- Festival of Israeli cinema, **Isratim**

### Programmes to renovate and refurbish educational establishments

- Grant to extend the kindergarden and elementary schools, **Ecole Yaguel Yaacov, Montrouge**
- Furnishing of the Gan de Neuilly (infant school), **CINA, Association culturelle israélite de Neuilly Ancelle**
- Renovation work, **Institut talmudique supérieur de Strasbourg**



## COLLECTION 'TESTIMONIES OF THE SHOAH'

The collection 'Testimonies of the Shoah', created by the Fondation in partnership with Manuscrit Editions, brings together and makes available to a wide public mostly hitherto unavailable accounts of victims of the Shoah. Manuscripts for possible publication are put forward to the Reading Committee, which is made up of historians and specialists in the history of the Shoah. The Collection is under the overall direction of Serge Klarsfeld; Philippe Weyl is the production editor.

Copies can be downloaded at [www.manuscrit.com](http://www.manuscrit.com) and can be ordered from bookshops.

## 2005 PUBLICATIONS



*A la vie !  
The children of Buchenwald,  
from the shtetl to the OSE,*  
by Katy Hazan and Eric  
Ghozlan

In 1945, after the liberation of the camp at Buchenwald, over 1,000 young Jews, aged between 8 and 24, waited to see what their fate would be. 426 boys, originally from Central and Eastern Europe, were taken into the care of the OSE (Committee to Save Children). Children of the ghetto, interned in labour camps and some of them survivors of the Death March from Auschwitz-Birkenau, each of these 15 survivors of Buchenwald, deported around the age of 14, has his own story to tell.

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*I will never be fourteen,*  
by François Lecomte

Born into an old Jewish Lorraine family, François grew up in Paris where he lived with his beloved father. The war and the Occupation overturned this carefree childhood. His father was denounced and arrested the day before François' birthday: he was deported to Auschwitz (convoy n° 58, 31<sup>st</sup> July 1943) and gassed on arrival. François, who had taken the name Lecomte, was hidden in Chambon-sur-Lignon until the end of the war. When he returned to Paris, he slowly rebuilt his life, and found a way to remember and honour his murdered father.

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*I was 12 years old in Bergen-Belsen,*  
by Albert Bigielman

As a young boy in occupied Paris, Albert saw the transformation of his neighbourhood Ménilmontant. In this memoir he describes the antisemitic persecutions which he suffered. Born into a Jewish family from Poland, he was rounded up with his mother and interned at Drancy. His father's status as a prisoner of war meant that he was deported to Bergen-Belsen, where he survived thanks to his mother's love.



*Diary of an internee:  
Compiègne, Drancy, Pithiviers  
12 December 1941 -  
23 September 1942*  
by Benjamin Schatzman

2 Volumes

The daily experiences of a cultured man, brutally imprisoned at Compiègne, forced to endure cold, hunger, brutality, totally ignorant of what tomorrow may bring. How to struggle against giving in to despair, anguish, physical and

mental defeat? Published for the first time in its entirety, the diary of Benjamin Schatzman recounts all that this dentist and professor at the School of Orthodontistry noted down in detail during the eight months of his imprisonment which preceded his death. Details of his health, what he ate, the noise, the rumours which raced around the camp, his hope and despair, his reflections, the waiting and his thoughts on how to build a better world after the war's end.

'This is an extraordinary text', says Serge Klarsfeld. 'It is the narrative of the victorious resistance of a middle-aged man, faced with violence and suffering, who, with profound self-knowledge and through the clarity of his moral understanding, has created a text of the highest value by which we can understand and defend the spirit of human liberty.'



*Matricule A-16689*  
by Claude Hirsch

Thanks to his mother's lie, which made him older than he really was by a year, Claude Hirsch survived. If his real age had been disclosed, at thirteen he would have followed his father to the gas chamber. His mother died a few weeks after their arrival at Auschwitz. Claude was alone in Auschwitz III-Monowitz where he worked in the Buna factory of IG Farben. Written in 2002, this testimony, hitherto unpublished, retraces

the entire journey of Claude Hirsch, from Drancy, to Auschwitz-Monowitz, Buchenwald and Nordhausen, and is a unique account of life in the concentration camp universe.



*Sali*  
by Salomon Malméd

Sali was born in 1935 in Saint-Quentin in the Aisne. His parents were Jews recently arrived from Eastern Europe. His father died when he was young, and in 1940 his mother, Genia Kibel, asked the OSE to take him in and protect him from anti-Jewish persecution. The OSE became his second family. From children's home to children's home his life was carefree, for he was too young to be aware of the dangers

which surrounded him. Sali hesitated for years before agreeing to publish his testimony, finally acknowledging the emblematic character of his story, the story of the hidden child.



*Forbidden Lives,*  
by Mireille Boccara

Mireille Boccara came across antisemitism at an early age. She was just seven years old when, in the school playground in Lyon, a group of girls started to dance in a circle around her chanting 'Jew ! Jew !' What have I done? Why are they doing this? she asked herself. Six years later, with the defeat of France and the Occupation, the persecution of the Jews began. Mireille's father, Elie Lalou, recipient of the Légion d'honneur,

put his faith in Marshal Pétain and believed that the laws of his country would prevail. In spite of the signs he refused to believe that his life and the lives of his family were threatened.



*Three months of joy,*  
by Jacques Salon

Nicole worked at the OSE (Committee to Save Children) when Jacques Salon met her in 1940. Together they devoted themselves to saving the lives of Jewish children, whom they accompanied to the Swiss border-until the day in October 1943, just three months after their marriage, when Nicole was arrested during one of these journeys, taken to Drancy and deported to Auschwitz. Jacques continued their

mission, until he too was arrested in May 1944 and tortured in the Gestapo headquarters in Lyon. He survived after he threw himself from the train taking him to Drancy.

## COLLECTION OF AUDIOVISUAL TESTIMONIES 'MEMORIES OF THE SHOAH'

Simone Veil and Emmanuel Hoog, President and Director General of the INA (National Audiovisual Institute), signed an agreement on June 9<sup>th</sup> 2005 to undertake an ambitious audiovisual programme, the recording of 110 testimonies, between 2 and 4 hours long each, of former deportees from France and elsewhere in Europe, as well as hidden children, the children of deportees, Jewish resistants and witnesses of roundups. An academic advisory committee, headed by David Kessler, ensures the smooth running of the programme and editorial consistency, with the help of Anne Sinclair. For the FMS the project is being handled by Dominique Missika.



The Fondation chose INA as a partner in this project to develop an audiovisual witness archive of the deportation and rescue of the Jews of France.

Whilst pursuing its remit to maintain the value of the Foundation's assets and to continue to monitor the award procedures to provide financial support to applicants for specific projects, the Finance Committee pursued a pro-active strategy in 2005 of managing the endowment which allowed it both to finance projects and to maintain the value of the endowment in real terms. In 2005 the Finance Committee also audited the internal operations of the Foundation. The auditing mission revealed that the conditions of the granting of financial support awards by the Foundation and its internal functioning comply with its statutes. Working closely with the Finance Committee and the directorate of the Foundation, the auditing mission has made some recommendations which are currently being carried out.

In 2005 the Finance Committee examined 12 project applications from a financial and budgetary point of view, each of which had been recommended by the one of the Foundation's specialist Committees. In the case of certain applications the Finance Committee made recommendations to the Foundation's Board of Directors that both the sum involved and the terms of the financial support grants be subject to specific modifications.

The Finance Committee, in defining the investment strategy for the Foundation's assets, is obliged to ensure that it obtains a rate of return sufficient to finance its activities, whilst maintaining the value of the Foundation's capital. Five years after its creation, the Foundation has decided to outline the principles of the financial management of the endowment.

Daniel Houré  
President of the Finance Committee

*Let us recall that the Foundation received in 2001 and 2002, not long after its creation, a total of 393 million euros as its endowment, which allowed it to begin to function immediately whilst simultaneously setting out the principles of its financial management. Its mission has no finite term, assuming that the real value of its endowment remains constant. As a result, only the income accrued by the management of its resources can be made available for the Foundation to spend.*

*Incidentally it became quickly apparent that the needs encountered by the FMS, and the applications made to the Foundation, are potentially unlimited, because of its wide remit. The mission of the FMS is to transmit the memory and the history of the Shoah, to give help to its victims and their descendants, to contribute to the development and the transmission of Jewish culture, etc. This reinforces the necessity to fix an average ceiling of spending for periods of several years, a ceiling that can be reassessed from time to time bearing in mind the available or discounted resources.*

*A certain period is necessary for the financial management of the Foundation to reach a sort of 'cruising altitude'. The first years are always atypical. From the beginning, when the total resources were available and the funding applications were relatively few, financing was not an issue; however the Foundation's spending (nil by definition at the beginning), increased rapidly. This increase, as we have seen, steepened as more individuals, institutions or interested parties began to apply for financial support, and for ever-increasing sums. At the same time we can assume that relative to the contribution made by the FMS to the Shoah Memorial for its renovations, new and future applications for memorial projects will not come near the level of that funding commitment. Similarly we can assume that the support for French Jewish social organisations aiding survivors or their children will diminish with time.*

*The main challenge affecting the financial balance of the Foundation has led to the need to impose a cap on expenses. This principle must be complied with, whatever of the period of time envisaged and the variation, according to circumstances, of the parameters used (inflation rate and rate of return on the management of the investment).*

*In addition to this general comment, the following observations can be made:*

*Five years after its creation the FMS is in 'profit' ('in bonis'). The value of the endowment has in fact increased a little ahead of inflation. The total resources, during the short period between 2002 and 2005, increased on average by 7% a year. If you deduct inflation, the actual yield (in constant terms) is 4%.*

*For an endowment worth, at the end of 2005, 469 million euros, this allows for an annual budget of 19 million euros, which should increase annually by 4%. This sum was exceeded in 2005 for the first time.*

*These are provisional data because it is obvious that budgetary demands will continue to increase whilst there is no guarantee that the level of the rate of return on the income of the endowment which we have seen up until now will be maintained at the same level going forward.*

*The Finance Committee charged with the keeping watch on the endowment's investments and the good use of the funds that are made available to finance projects, as well as the day to day running of the FMS, considers that it is imperative that the Foundation sets a pluri-annual framework for its budget. That is the main recommendation of the audit carried out by the Finance Committee, as contained in the articles of incorporation of the FMS. The audit otherwise approved the functioning, the structural organisation and the investment options made by the Foundation which were considered in line with its duties and functions.*

Claude-Pierre Brossolette  
Honorary Inspector General of Finance  
Member of the Finance Committee

